

United States, whose pay and emoluments shall not exceed those of a major of ordnance during the time he shall be so employed, to be paid out of the appropriations for armament of fortifications; and for the services rendered in such superintendence since the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, under the authority of the War Department, the same compensation shall be allowed as herein provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the rations authorized to be allowed to a brigadier while commanding a separate post, by the act of March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, and to the commanding officers of each separate post, by the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two, shall hereafter be allowed to the following officers and no others:

To the Major General commanding the army, and to every officer commanding in chief a separate army, actually in the field.

To the generals commanding the eastern and western geographical divisions.

To the colonels or other officers commanding military geographical departments.

To the commandant of each permanent or fixed post, garrisoned with troops, including the superintendent of the military academy at West Point, who is regarded as the commandant of that post.

Approved, August 23, 1842.

REMARKS OF MR. LINN, OF MISSOURI.

In Senate of the United States August 31, 1842.—Concerning the occupation of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. LINN said that he was instructed by the select committee on the Territory of Oregon to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial which he held in his hand; and before putting the question, he asked the attention of the Senate to a few remarks, which he felt was his imperative duty to make upon this interesting subject of the Territory of Oregon. Besides this bundle of memorials praying Congress to take steps to assert our title to the Territory, and to enact measures to encourage emigration, he said the Legislatures of two or three States had passed resolutions asking Congress to assert our rights to the country we claimed on the Western ocean, and to take such other steps as the urgency of the case seemed to demand.

He had also in his possession hundreds upon hundreds of letters, from every quarter of the Union making inquiries as to what was doing, and what was likely to be done by Congress, relative to this long-aggitated and long-deferred question. It was due to his correspondents, his constituents, and to the country generally, to let them know the present posture of this business here. You will recollect Mr. President, that at a very early day in this session I asked leave of the Senate to introduce a bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon; for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same; and for other purposes.

The preamble of the bill reads thus: "Whereas the title of the United States to the Territory of Oregon is certain and will not be abandoned."

This declaration was important to the citizens of the United States who reside in the Territory—now amounting to fifteen hundred or two thousand persons. To many on the road to the Territory, and thousands who were preparing to move to that region, it was an assurance that, although upon the verge, the extreme verge, of this republic the Government of the United States would not abandon them to any foreign power.

The paragraph of the bill authorized the President of the United States "to cause to be erected at suitable places and distances a line of military posts, from some point on the Missouri river into the best pass for entering the valley of the Oregon; and also, at or near the mouth of the Columbia river."

The establishment of such a line of posts had been thought of by myself for several years past—had been recommended by Mr. Poinsett; by the President of the United States in his message at the opening of the present session; and also by the secretary of War. The necessity of the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Columbia would arrest the attention of the most casual observer. It was important as a nucleus around which our infant colonies could be firmly established; but, above all, as a naval station, where our vast commerce in the Pacific ocean could take shelter in time of war, and rest in time of peace.

The military line posts from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains would serve a triple purpose, protection to the frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas; protection to the Mexican trade, and the fur-trade; and afford assistance to emigrants on their route to the Territory of Oregon.

For the purpose of ascertaining the best points for these posts, Lieutenant Fremont had been despatched by the War Department early in the summer whose return is not expected before the month of November next. From the known abilities of this gentleman, we expect much valuable and interesting information relating to the valley of the river Platte; which river empties into the Missouri river, and whose sources almost interlock with the branches of the Columbia river, in the southern passes of the Rocky Mountains.

The next paragraph of this bill provides that six hundred and forty acres of land shall be granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heir or heirs-at-law, if such there be.

This, Mr. L. said, would be nothing more than a mere liberal donation to the early pioneers of the desert. It was the principle upon which France and Spain, and indeed every other European nation who had made settlements upon this continent, had proceeded. It was upon this foundation the "old thirteen" had been built up, and upon which policy they were enabled to contend successfully with the mightiest power in the world.

With such examples before us, surely we will not pursue a less liberal course than that of our forefathers. Emigrants may, therefore, reasonably expect that whatever bill may pass, this provision, or some one like it, will be preserved in it.

The next provides that the President is hereby authorized and required to appoint two additional Indian agents, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, whose duty it shall be (under his direction and control) to superintend the interests of the United States with any or every Indian tribe west of any agency now established by law.

Hitherto, the British Government—or rather its agents, the Hudson's Bay Company—have had unlimited control over the Territory and its resources—have erected forts at the most important points—established trading-posts over the Territory—built trading vessels—traded in lumber with the Sandwich islands, in provisions with the Russians of the north—trapped the mountain's streams for their beaver—swept the coasts of the valuable sea-otter—established valuable salmon fisheries on the Columbia—and exercised exclusive dominion over all the tribes of Indians west of the Rocky Mountains. It was time the people of the United States should participate in these advantages. It was time they should have agents, thus qualified, to give the Government geographical, mineralogical, and all other information touching the Territory and its natural resources; and link, by the ties of treaties, the tribes of Indians west of the United States.

Mr. L. said, at this moment he could do nothing more than just touch upon the various features of the bill.

The next section of the bill will speak for itself. In the numerous communications which he had received from various individuals, all speak of the importance of military protection, but dwell with earnestness upon the absolute necessity of extending some portion of the laws of the United States over the Territory.

In the opinion of the committee, it was thought that the second, third, and fourth sections of the bill would be the most effective, in the present condition of things, that could be devised; which are as follows:

Sec. 2. That the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the supreme court and district courts of the Territory of Iowa, be and the same is hereby extended over that part of the Indian territories lying west of the present limits of the said Territory of Iowa, and south of thirty-ninth degree of north latitude, and west of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas, not included within the limits of any State; and also over the Indian territories comprising the Rocky Mountains, and the country between them and the Pacific ocean, south of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude, and north of the forty-second degree of north latitude; and justice of the peace may be appointed for the said territory in the same manner and with the same powers as are now provided by law in relation to the Territory of Iowa; Provided, That any subject of the Government of Great Britain, who shall have been arrested under the provisions of this act for any crime alleged to have been committed within the territory westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States and of Great Britain, pursuant to stipulation between the two powers, shall be delivered up, on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest or most convenient authorities, having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain, for the purpose of being prosecuted and tried according to such laws.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That two associate judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Iowa, in addition to the number now authorized by law, shall be appointed in the same manner, hold their offices by the same tenure and for the same time, receive the same compensation, and possess all the powers and authority conferred by law upon the associate judges of the said Territory; and two judicial districts shall be organized by the said supreme court, in addition to the existing number, in reference to the jurisdiction conferred by this act; a district court shall be held in the said districts by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as the said court shall direct; and the said district courts shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district courts of the said Territory, and may, in like manner, appoint their own clerks.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any justice of the peace, appointed in and for the Territories described in the first section of this act, shall have power to cause all offenders against the laws of the United States to be arrested by such persons as they shall appoint for that purpose, and to commit such offenders to safe custody for trial, in the same cases and in the manner provided by law in relation to the Territories of the United States, or any of them; and to cause the offenders so committed to be conveyed to the place appointed for the holding of a district court for the said Territory of Iowa, nearest and most convenient to the place of such commitment, there to be detained for trial, by such persons as shall be authorized for that purpose by any judge of the supreme court, or any justice of the peace of the said Territory; or where such offenders are British subjects, to cause them to be delivered to the nearest or most convenient British authorities, as hereinbefore provided; and the expenses of such commitment, removal, and detention, shall be paid in the same manner as is provided by law in respect to the fees of the marshals of the said Territory.

The committee unanimously instructed their chairman to report this bill back to the Senate, with the recommendation that it pass. It was then placed in its order upon the calendar; but before it came up for consideration as a special order, Lord Ashburton arrived from England, to enter upon a negotiation touching all points of dispute between the two countries—boundaries as well as others; Oregon as well as Maine.

In that posture of affairs, it was considered on all hands indecise (not to say unwise) to press the bill to a decision whilst these negotiations were pending. They are now over, and a treaty is published to the world, between the United States and Great Britain; in which it seems that the question of the Oregon Territory has been deferred to some remote or auspicious period for an ultimate decision. He said that he was confident that there were majorities in both branches of Congress in favor of the bill; and he felt equally certain that it would have passed this session, but for the arrival of Lord Ashburton, and the pendency of the negotiations which terminated a short period since. He would deem it his imperative duty, at an early day of the coming session, to bring in the same bill, and press it to a final decision. That the decision would be favorable, he did not entertain the slightest doubt; and he took great pleasure in making that opinion public, (as far as his opinion was of any weight), for the satisfaction of all those who may take an interest in the occupation of this new and beautiful country, the germe of future States, to be settled by the Anglo-American race, and which will extend our limits from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

¶ We are necessarily compelled this, as we shall be for two or three weeks to come, to devote a large portion of our paper to the publication of the laws passed at the late session of Congress.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

An interesting and exciting controversy is going on between the friends of the various aspirants for the Presidency, and for the purpose of keeping our readers informed of the views of those who consider the success of the Democratic party a settled question, we propose to throw together such speculations as will probably amuse and instruct the public. Messrs. Van Buren, Buchanan, Calhoun, Tyler, Johnson, and Cass, may be said to be prominently before the country, and each have their friends and advocates. Of this number, Van Buren, Buchanan, and Cass, may be said to look to the decision of a national convention; the friends of Col. Johnson are organizing through State conventions; Mr. Calhoun is sustained in consequence of the purity of his principles and personal strength in the south; while Mr. Tyler is supposed to rely upon the principles and purity of his administration.

The Democratic Review, Albany Argus, and New York Evening Post, are foremost in the support of Mr. Van Buren; the American Sentinel seems to divide between Gen. Cass and Mr. Tyler; the Pennsylvania takes the lead for Mr. Buchanan; the Kentucky Gazette and Frankfort Yeoman for Col. Johnson; the New York Morning Post and Charleston Mercury for Mr. Calhoun; the Madisonian, New York Union, Old School Republican, Philadelphia Express, and Louisville Gazette for Mr. Tyler.

Col. Johnson has been nominated in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Indiana, and his friends seem to realize a good deal of pleasure in complimenting Mr. Van Buren for his letter to the Missouri legislature, in which it is assumed he withdrew from the canvass. At this the Albany Argus takes fire, and pronounces the effort thus to smuggle its favorite from the canvass ungenerous and unfair. In this state, we observe the "Osage Valley," a leading democratic paper, has disobeyed Mr. Benton, and sails under the flag of the "surviving hero of the Thames."

Mr. Van Buren is sustained by most of the old office holders, and being proclaimed a "northern man with southern principles," relies upon caucus machinery and party drill.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan lay great stress on the claims of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and argue the inexpediency of bringing forward Mr. Van Buren, who was so signally defeated in 1840. They adroitly treat him as their only rival, thus coolly laying the other aspirants on the shelf.

Gov. Cass is brought forward on the high ground of being a scholar and a gentleman—a democrat in principle and action—with no partisan quarrels to settle—and of having rendered important military and civil service. He is thought to be more "available" than any other candidate.

Mr. Calhoun is supported by his personal and political friends, irrespective of state or national conventions, in consequence of position and principle; and because his age and the election of either of the other aspirants would so arrange the succession as to place the office beyond his reach in future.

Mr. Tyler, as before remarked, is supposed to rely on a fair trial of the acts of his administration, and at a proper time will probably place himself before the country on that issue. The Democratic Review, one of the organs of Mr. Van Buren, disposes of him by declaring that between the two great parties he "falls like lead." The Albany Argus cautions the democratic party not to accept office at his hand, which order, we observe, is not faithfully obeyed. The New York Evening Post argues that he cannot "be a second time President," but promises that the democracy "will lend him a cordial and respectful support, and make his course easy and burdens light." To this the Madisonian responds that "Mr. Tyler is not, and may not design to be a candidate," but without stating how the fact is to be ascertained, declares it certain that he will not allow the use of his name "unless the great body of the people desire it." At this point the Richmond Enquirer interposes, and pronounces him "the man of the people"—that "he has a great chance to be popular, almost as great as ever Old Hickory had."

But the chief object of this article is to introduce to our readers the declarations of the editor of the Boon's Lick Democrat,

which is known as the exponent of Gov. Reynolds, and organ of the "Fayette Clique." The editor, in his last number, declares Mr. Calhoun "a democrat, good and true"—and professes "to be one" who would see nothing alarming in his election to the Presidency. "There is no one in whose cause," says the editor, "we would enlist more cordially, and with his colors flying at our mast head, we should feel imbued with a zeal like that which recovered the holy sepulchre from Pagan hands."

This declaration, we take it, means more than meets the eye. Gov. Reynolds is the head and front of the "Fayette Clique," which was organized to advance his interest. Mr. Calhoun is the known personal enemy of Col. Benton, and great rival of Mr. Van Buren. In a controversy last year, between the Missouri Argus and Democrat, each denounced the Democracy of the other, when Mr. Benton decided the question against the "Clique," by promulgating his doctrines through the Argus. Gov. Reynolds, not to be outdone, promoted the under current editor of the Democrat to a Judgeship, which appointment the Argus severely denounced. Here the matter rested for several months.

In the course of the summer, and during the progress of the extra session, the Argus gave out the necessity of county meetings, for a particular purpose, and the Bentonian resolutions were first promulgated through Mr. Houston, of Lincoln. This produced a considerable flutter in the "Clique," and was the first public intimation that Col. Benton had cut their acquaintance.

About three weeks ago, in a letter to the Missouri Reporter, Col. Benton expressed so much satisfaction with a speech of Dr. Linn, that he declared it unnecessary for him to add a single word; and in a Globe editorial, evidently written by Benton, the re-election of Linn is predicted, with much smatter of mildness, amiability, &c.

It is only necessary to add that Reynolds was looking with a wishful eye to Linn's place, which Benton has thus placed beyond his reach, and the demonstration in favor of Calhoun, by the Democrat, is explained and accounted for.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The following we take from the correspondence of the St. Louis New Era. We have not yet heard the final decision of Judge WELLS. We presume, however, with the able counsel and advice of counsel Fisk, he will make out the Bankrupt Law unconstitutional.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Sept. 12, 1842.

"The U. S. District Court is in session here, Judge Wells intimated that he doubted the constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law, and expressed a desire to hear argument on the subject. He stated his grounds of doubt, and objections to the law in strong and forcible terms. A puerile speech was then made by a Mr. Fisk against the Bankrupt Law. On a subsequent day, Mr. Kirtley, of Boone, delivered an excellent argument in favor of the constitutionality of the law; he was followed by Mr. Leslie, of St. Louis, in a sound logical speech on the same side. Mr. B. F. Robinson then delivered a speech on the same side, and such a speech as no other man could have made. On the next day, Mr. Geyer delivered a long and powerful speech in vindication of the constitutionality of the law. It was a clear, forcible and convincing argument. To an unprejudiced mind it could not fail to be conclusive. The Judge has taken his time to consider and it is doubtful what his decision will be. A number of other attorneys were ready to have argued the question, but it was supposed that the speeches of Messrs. Kirtley, Leslie and Geyer covered the whole ground, and that nothing more was necessary.

"There are more than 800 cases on the Docket; some of them are contested cases, but they are generally exparte.

"The Judge has made some new rules; among them is one that requires the postage on all Bankrupt notices to be paid before they are mailed. As this is a sum to be paid in advance and in specie, it will operate hard on many poor bankrupts who have not got the money to advance. Most of the applicants have many old debts in the eastern states, which have long since been regarded as desperate by the creditors; these are named in the list of creditors filed, and a notice has to be sent by mail to each one; thus, if a bankrupt has two hundred creditors in other states, his postage will amount to fifty dollars, and this he must pay in advance and in specie, and if he is unable to do so he cannot apply for a discharge. In many cases this may amount to a denial of the benefit of the law, for most of the bankrupts are destitute of the means of advancing the money for postage. It would not fall heavily on the creditors to pay this postage, because such notices are generally known and refused at the Post Office. The clerks fees and officers fees are high, attorneys must be paid, contingent expenses have to be defrayed, and a considerable amount of printing and advertising has to be done at excessive rates. All these things operate as a refusal to permit many bankrupts to avail themselves of the benefit of the law. By reason of the monopoly and the rates of advertising fixed by the Court, about \$8000 will probably have been paid to the Reporter and Enquirer for bankrupt advertisements during the present year, which they would gladly have printed for \$2000. This looks like grinding the face of the poor. The fees of marshals, clerks, attorneys, commissioners, assignees, printers and other officers, will be very oppressive to many poor men, and shut them out of Court."

By the following from the Era of a later date, it will be seen that Judge Wells' decision is against the Bankrupt Law. The following are the points made by his Honor, as he was understood in the delivery of his opinion:

- 1st. The Court assumes that the framers of the Constitution used the term "bankrupt" or "bankruptcies" in a technical and restricted sense, having reference and looking to the bankrupt system of Great Britain, existing at that time; and therefore, the power of Congress to establish "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," is limited in substance, to the system established by the British Parliament, and consequently, Congress has not the power to provide for cases of voluntary bankruptcy, nor for the discharge of a debtor without his first obtaining the assent of four-fifths, or a majority of his creditors.

- 2d. That Congress has not the power to impair the obligation of contracts; that the prohibition to the States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, affords proof that the framers of the Constitution intended to extend the same inhibition to the Congress, express power to pass such laws not having been delegated.
- The Court argues, that this law, providing for the discharge of a debtor from his debts, on his own voluntary application, without the consent of his creditors, or a majority of them, impairs the obligation of contracts, and is therefore in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and void.

As this opinion was given in a case of voluntary bankruptcy, the other branch of the law was not necessarily considered. Judge Wells, however, left but little doubt as to his opinion in cases of involuntary bankruptcy, provided for under this law. He was understood to say, in effect, that Congress had the power under the Constitution to provide for cases of this kind, and that this law, so far as it made provision for involuntary bankruptcy, is valid.

The foregoing are in substance, the grounds of the decision of Judge Wells. Of course it is not as full and explicit as contained in the opinion delivered by the Judge himself.

In a few days the opinion will be before the public; and, as it is a question of vital importance, both as affecting the powers of our government as well as other important interests, I may have occasion hereafter to notice this decision—not for the purpose of calling into question either the motives, integrity, or legal abilities of the Court, but for the purpose of considering a question growing out of this decision (if it be correct,) vitally affecting the powers and sovereignty of the government of the United States, in matters purely local to this government, and in which the people of the United States alone are interested.

REJECTION OF MR. BIRCH.

Vote in the Senate of the United States, on the nomination of Westox F. Birch, to be Receiver of Public Money at Fayette, Missouri, from which the injunction has been removed:

Those in the affirmative were

Messrs. Bates,

Crafts,

Dayton,

Evans,

Merrick,

Miller,

Morehead,

Phelps,

Porter,

Simmons,

Smith, of Connecticut,

Sprague,

Tallmadge,

White,—14.

Those in the negative were

Messrs. Allen,

Archer,

Barrow,

Benton,

Berrien,

Buchanan,

Calhoun,

Conrad,

Fulton,

King,

Linn,

Mangum,

Sevier,

Smith, of Indiana,

Tappan,

Walker,

Woodbury,

Wright,

Young,—19.

Those who were absent were

Messrs. Bagby,

Bayard,

Choate,

Clayton,

Crittenden,

Cuthbert,

Graham,

Henderson,

Huntington,

Kerr,

McRoberts,

Preston,

Rives,

Sturgeon,

Wilcox,

Williams,

Woodbridge,—17.

Messrs. Conrad, Rives, and Smith of Indiana, are understood to have voted in the affirmative on the first nomination, two of whom changed their vote in consequence of opposition to the principle of re-nomination. Mr. Mangum, it is said, proposed to change his vote, but failed to comply;—and Messrs. Archer, Barrow, and Berrien are generally in the negative. Mr. Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, has twice refused to vote in the negative, and if compelled to vote, it would be in the affirmative, for he has said so. And to the nineteen nays, mustered up by Messrs. Benton and Linn, might or might not be added Messrs. Bagby, Cuthbert, McRoberts, Wilcox and Williams, which would not make a majority.

Mr. Birch owes his rejection, therefore, to the adroitness of his enemies in calling up the nomination when a large number of his friends were out of the Senate, and to a few whigs who oppose a large majority of the nominations. While on this subject, we may as well mention that a strong memorial, signed by a very large number of our most respectable citizens, of both political parties, was forwarded to Washington, which distinctly charges the rejection to "gross injustice in secret session, or an improper influence." It further charges that if any statements were uttered against the private character of the nominee they were believed to be untrue, and challenges a "reconsideration of the whole question with open doors." This memorial, we presume, was presented in secret session, and the result may never be made public.

To prevent misapprehension abroad, it is perhaps our duty to state that, a difference of long standing has existed between Col. Benton, Gov. Miller, and Mr. Birch, which has prevented any personal intercourse for several years. Both gentlemen wrote letters to various counties in the land district, last spring, requesting public meetings of their partisans in opposition to his confirmation,—failing in which, efforts were made, we presume, of a character somewhat unusual, to produce a result which is not responded to by either political party.

MR. CALHOUN.—Four Nuts for the editor of the "Democrat" to crack.

¶ We invite the attention of Mr. Calhoun's organ to the following articles from the "Madisonian." They will satisfy the public of our premises in another article—that support of Calhoun is opposition to Benton!

NUMBER 1.

"We design to show the honest democrats of the country how they are treated by one or two democratic aspirants in the Senate. We will show them that their nominations are rejected by their supposed friends, who, not daring to vote against them, yet rally the ultra whigs for that purpose, and then manage to be absent! We will also show that these democratic intrigues do every thing in their power to prevent the nomination of democrats, unless they are unfriendly to Mr. Calhoun, and will pledge themselves not to sustain President Tyler."

Messrs. Benton and Buchanan are the democratic aspirants alluded to, who are intriguing against Mr. Calhoun.

NUMBER 2.

"The Globe is still insidiously attacking the Treaty just ratified by the Senate. So be it. If Mr. Benton desires this issue in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, and the promised Premiership when he is elected, so let it be. He will find to his sorrow that the democratic party has the moral courage to dispose of him in a short order. He could only agitate some five or six democratic senile organs against the treaty on party grounds, while Mr. Calhoun was supported by twice that number in support of it. The party will judge between them. It is not only the Treaty and the President Mr. Benton is attacking,—he is secretly endeavoring to undermine Mr. Calhoun. It will soon be seen which is the successful and which the defeated party, for Mr. Benton will never forgive Mr. Calhoun for his great speech in secret session, which so completely demolished his own unworthy effort."

NUMBER 3.

"We predict that in less than six months Mr. Calhoun will be read out of the democratic party by the 'Regency,' if the 'leaders' possess the ability to do it. We detest schisms, but we see these 'leaders' will 'rule or ruin.' They will not rule."

NUMBER 4.

"If the 'Regency,' in New York, succeed in throwing Mr. Calhoun overboard, and repudiating the republican party of the south, why &c." If these nays are hard, and difficult to crack, we will loan our hammer.

W. T. YEOMANS, founder and for several years editor of the Boonville Register, and at present junior editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, has issued a prospectus for publishing a paper in St. Louis, to be called the "Independent Democrat."

A CONTRAST.—The locofocos fired one hundred guns for the President's veto of the Tariff Bill.

The working men, mechanics of the sixth ward Iron and Nail works, Troy, fired a salute this morning, because the passage of the Tariff bill enables their employers again to resume their operations, and give them work.—Troy Whig.